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## THIRD ESTIMATE OF WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION LARGELY UNCHANGED

### Summary

The third USDA estimate of the 1978/79 world coffee production is for a total outturn of 74.5 million bags (60 kilograms each)—almost the same as the second estimate and 7 percent larger than the 1977/78 world crop. Based on past performance, the chances are two out of three that the third estimate of total production will not vary more than 3.3 percent from the final outturn for the year.

Exportable production, which represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries, is estimated at 55.3 million bags in 1978/79 and compares with 51.2 million bags for 1977/78.

The total output for North America for 1978/79 is slightly higher than the second estimate as somewhat higher crops for Honduras and Nicaragua more than offset a downward revision in Guatemala's outturn. The major change in South America is a sizable increase in the estimate for Colombia, mainly the result of new plantings coming into production and favorable weather.

The reduction of over 700,000 bags in the estimate for total African output is a result of significant decreases in the outlook for crops in Angola, the Ivory Coast, and Uganda, which more than offset an upward revision in estimated production for Ethiopia. Dry weather again is a cause for concern in the Ivory Coast, Angola's crop is reported down sharply, and internal problems will likely hamper complete harvestings in Uganda.

### Production

#### NORTH AMERICA

Coffee production in North America in 1978/79 is estimated at 15.1 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 11.2 million bags. Somewhat larger estimates for the Honduran and Nicaraguan crops more than offset a downward revision in Guatemala's outturn. Present 1978/79 estimates exceed by 8 and 9 percent, respectively, total and exportable production estimates for 1977/78.

Costa Rica's coffee production in 1978/79 continues to be estimated at 1.6 million bags, a record outturn, and slightly higher than production in the previous crop year. Excellent weather conditions, ample application of fertilizers, and absence of major disease and insect problems are reasons for the favorable expectations.

Cropland devoted to coffee plantings in both 1978/79 and 1977/78 is reported at 81,000 hectares, with an average of 3,500 trees per hectare. An estimated 90 percent of the trees are in the productive stage. The Government's production policy continues to support greater output through improved management and use of high-yielding varieties rather than expanding the total area in coffee.

Total coffee exports in October-September 1977/78 are reported at 1.37 million bags, up from 1.22 million in 1976/77. In 1978/79, exports could reach 1.4 million bags. In calendar 1977, coffee exports earned \$341 million in foreign exchange, including \$22 million from exports of roasted coffee, or 42 percent of the value of total exports of the country. West Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, Finland, Poland, and Sweden accounted for more than 80 percent of the total volume exported.

In November 1978, the National Coffee Office authorized coffee sales for November, December, and January shipment at prices below the official minimum export price of \$1.60 per pound, f.o.b.

Growing conditions in El Salvador have been nearly ideal for the 1978/79 crop, which remains estimated at 2.9 million bags. Yields of high grown coffees will be down somewhat because of moderate wind damage, but this should be more than offset by increased yields in lower elevation coffee areas. The 1977/78 crop is estimated at 2.05 million bags from a total area of 148,500 hectares. Yields in 1977/78 were the lowest in years as a result of extended dry weather causing bloom drop and smaller beans.

Based on preliminary data, exports for the year ending September 30, 1978, were around 2.1 million bags. Exports in October-December 1977 were negligible, with El Salvador withdrawn from the market. Subsequently, shipments were renewed and were especially high during July-

September 1978. From October 1, 1978, through the first week in November, no less than 400,000 bags were believed to have been exported, mostly on consignment.

Carry-in stocks on October 1, 1977, are estimated at 834,000 bags, based partially on the high level of exports during the 1977/78 marketing year. With production estimated at 2.05 million bags and domestic consumption at 190,000 bags, stocks held as of September 30, 1978, are estimated at 544,000 bags. If 1978/79 exports proceed as expected, El Salvador will end the current coffee year with carryout stocks of around 450,000 bags, the lowest level in several years.

Domestic ground roasted coffee prices remained steady during the last quarter of 1977/78 and into November. Wholesale prices ranged from \$3.30 to \$5.00 per kilogram and retail prices between \$3.97 and \$5.73.

Production of coffee in **Guatemala** in 1978/79 is now estimated at 2.5 million bags, down somewhat from that previously reported but 150,000 bags larger than the 1977/78 outturn. There have been grower reports of some crop losses resulting from heavy rains and winds. However, use of fertilizer remains high and no unusual outbreaks of disease or insect infestations have been reported. The program for the control of the bean borer remains in effect at an annual cost of \$309,000.

Coffee exports in 1977/78 totaled 2,166,690 bags, with almost 50 percent going to the United States. For 1977/78, the average export price per 60-kg bag was \$226, only slightly less than in 1976/77. The total value of coffee exports in 1977/78 was \$489 million.

The membership of the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) voted on November 11 to limit export sales or withdraw from the market if the international price dropped below the equivalent of \$1.60 per pound, ex-dock New York. On November 15, according to local press reports, the Guatemalan Congress passed legislation to establish a \$10 million price stabilization fund for coffee. This is reported to be Guatemala's contribution to the Latin American producer fund to defend coffee prices at improved levels.

**Honduras's** 1978/79 crop is estimated at 1.1 million bags, somewhat higher than earlier indications and the same as the 1977/78 outturn. Although rains in some areas were heavier than usual, growing conditions in general were favorable. Reportedly, growers have been taking better care of their trees and are using more fertilizer. Also, growers are increasing tree density instead of planting to new areas.

The Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) appears quite pleased with grower response to extension efforts. Also, IHCAFE has provided funds to improve roads in the producing areas, making it easier for growers to market their crop. This may also have helped to reduce illegal exports during 1977/78, and such traffic is expected to diminish further during the current marketing year.

Green coffee exports in 1977/78 totaled 938,949 bags valued at \$212 million. In addition, illegal exports to Nicaragua have been estimated at approximately 92,000

bags. The average f.o.b. price for 1977/78 exports was \$225.80 per 60-kg bag, down from \$268.73 in 1976/77.

**Jamaica's** production in 1978/79 is estimated at 20,000 bags, down from 24,000 bags a year earlier. Weather conditions were favorable in 1977/78. However, coffee bean borer has appeared in Jamaica for the first time and damage from this pest could be heavy during the current year. No eradication program had been initiated as of November 1978.

Domestic consumption purportedly has fallen approximately 25-30 percent over the past 2 years as Jamaican consumers refuse to pay the higher prices charged at retail. Jamaica continues to import lower quality beans for domestic use and export its own domestic output. With the country strapped for foreign exchange, most of Jamaica's coffee is exported rather than channeled to domestic markets.

**Mexico's** coffee production in 1978/79 is estimated at 3.8 million bags, or 200,000 bags more than in 1977/78. While last year's crop suffered from extended periods of dryness in several major producing areas, the current crop developed more favorably during the early and middle parts of the growing season because of timely precipitation. However, heavy rains in October and into November caused by hurricane activity in the Gulf of Mexico are expected to reduce the size of the crop from earlier expectations.

Exports of all coffee (green, roasted, and soluble) during the 1977/78 marketing year totaled an estimated 1.58 million bags, some 900,000 bags below 1976/77 shipments. Exports in 1978/79 could approach 2.2 million bags if no undue restrictions are placed on coffee exports by the Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE). Through November, exporters were allowed to ship coffee, but all sales registrations had to be valued at least at \$1.60 per pound (\$3.53 per kg). Since world prices for comparable type coffees at that time were around \$1.52, very little coffee was moving into export trade. In early December, however, Mexico is said to have lowered its minimum price by as much as 30 cents a pound. In calendar 1977, coffee ranked second only to petroleum in foreign exchange earnings, with approximately 77 percent of the total export volume going to the United States.

On October 24, 1978, the official price schedule upon which export taxes are calculated was changed. Based on new official prices, the tax has been reduced by nearly 50 percent. Under the new schedule, the export tax would total 372 pesos (\$16.46) per 100 pounds based on international prices in early November 1978, compared with 762 pesos (\$33.72) per 100 pounds under the old rate schedule. This is expected to be a deterrent to illegal exports as well as improve prices to producers.

The low level of exports in 1977/78 made more coffee available for the domestic market and consumption increased substantially from reduced 1976/77 levels. Because September 30, 1978, stocks were nearly double those of a year earlier, a high level of consumption is

expected again in 1978/79, even though exports are likely to substantially exceed 1977/78 shipments.

INMECAFE has announced a new program for establishing export quotas every 3 months based upon a quarterly computation of coffee stocks. A new division is to be established within INMECAFE to deal exclusively with the supply of coffee to the internal market. This domestic supply entity will have initial financial resources of 25 million pesos (about \$940,000) and a coffee reserve of 380,000 bags.

Despite major civil disturbances within the country, Nicaragua's 1978/79 production is estimated at 1.075 million bags, a record crop and 11 percent larger than last year's outturn. Growing conditions since April 1978 have been better than anticipated. Total area in coffee is estimated at 105,000 hectares for 1977/78, with very little change likely for 1978/79. New plantings, however, are just coming into production, which will contribute to the large crop forecast for this year.

There have been numerous reports that internal strife may cause a significant part of the 1978/79 crop not to be picked. Given the overriding importance of coffee to Nicaragua's economy, there appears to be a consensus within the country that major disruptions in the coffee harvest are not likely to occur.

Preliminary information from the National Coffee Office (INCAFE) shows that 1977/78 exports totaled 900,283 bags, including the green-bean equivalent (GBE) of 12,283 bags of soluble coffee. INCAFE figures show green coffee exports for January-September 1978 at 718,700 bags, valued at \$165 million.

Domestic retail prices have changed only slightly since May and as of early November averaged between \$3.96 and \$5.50 per kg. Prices to producers were fairly stable during September-November and were averaging about \$90 per cwt, or about \$1.98 per kg.

Ministry of Agriculture sources tend to refute earlier press reports that coffee rust disease is spreading northward and outside of the quarantine area. While some 384 trees were discovered to be infested (and were destroyed) during October 1978 in the Carazo region, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, all trees found with rust since the start of the eradication and control program in January 1977 have been within the area of quarantine. Also, the number of infested trees discovered this past October were 20 percent less than the number found infested during October 1977. November, however, is when the greatest number of outbreaks could occur, because of the heavy rainfall early in the month. The Ministry has adequate funds to continue the program only through 1978. In January 1979, the program will be reevaluated. As of October 1978, 2,680 workers were employed in the program.

Trinidad and Tobago's 1978/79 production is estimated at 60,000 bags, up from 44,000 bags harvested in the preceding crop year. Because of excessive rains, the 1977/78 crop was collected late, which resulted in part of it being harvested during the current crop year.

Exports of coffee in 1977/78 totaled 24,192 bags, down

slightly from exports of 26,722 bags in 1976/77. Exports during the current marketing year could be half again as large as last year's if the production forecast is realized. U.S. importers take the bulk of Trinidad's coffee sales.

The Government is making a concentrated effort to simulate output by substantial subsidies to producers. This should help to meet this year's production goals as well as future harvest prospects, depending on weather and other growing conditions.

## SOUTH AMERICA

The total South American outturn is estimated at 34.4 million bags with exportable production at 23.7 million, compared with 1977/78 total and exportable crops of 31.5 million and 21.3 million bags, respectively. A higher estimate for Colombia's 1978/79 output is based on good growing conditions and new trees coming into production, while generally adverse factors—including some drought conditions—have lowered expectations for Ecuador's crop.

Bolivia's 1978/79 crop is estimated at 180,000 bags, about 20 percent higher than output last year. Part of this increase would be from new plantings coming into production, while continued favorable growing conditions will influence the final outcome. There are some ambitious projects to increase coffee production in Bolivia. New tree plantings, better extension programs, and improved management practices are all part of this effort. Much of the technical support for expanding coffee production is given by the Comité Boliviano del Café (COBOLCA). If all these programs are maximized, some say that output could double in the next few years. Indications are that the area now planted to coffee is around 20,000 hectares.

According to official reports, some 73,300 bags of coffee were exported during the 10-month period October 1977-July 1978. Total exports for the year are likely to exceed 90,000 bags, compared with 66,000 bags in the 1976/77 marketing year.

Brazil's coffee production for 1978/79 remains estimated at 20 million bags. This compares with 1977/78 production, estimated at 17.5 million bags. During Brazil's 1976/77 (July-June) coffee year—the latest year for which data are available—the total area planted to coffee was 2.34 million hectares, of which 1.9 million were harvested. Total tree population was 2.56 billion trees, with 1.95 billion bearing.

Between early September and mid-October 1978, coffee producing areas in the States of Parana and Sao Paulo experienced a dry spell, which could adversely affect 1979/80 production yields to some degree. On the other hand, abundant rainfall in November should produce a good late flowering and strengthen the trees' ability to develop normal-size beans.

Brazil's coffee exports during January-October 1978 reached a total of 9,494,009 bags (7.83 million bags green and 1.66 million bags soluble, GBE), earning a total of US\$1.77 billion. Prospects are that total calendar 1978

exports should reach 12 million to 13 million bags, valued at close to \$2 billion. In calendar 1977, Brazil exported 10,082,907 bags of coffee, including the GBE of 1,586,687 bags of soluble coffee. Total earnings from 1977 exports were \$2.6 billion, of which \$326 million was from soluble coffee exports.

Between May 31 and November 3, 1978, the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) is estimated to have added between 6 million and 7 million bags to its stocks. This was purchased from coffee growers, at their option, at the support price of CR\$2,500 per bag (\$128). Internal taxes and other charges would reduce the net return to growers to about CR\$1,950-2,000 per bag (\$100-102). The growers' preference to continue selling to the IBC is reflected in daily sales of 90,000 to 100,000 bags to the IBC as of early November.

Brazil's National Monetary Council (CMN), on October 18 approved the allocation of up to CR\$500 million (\$26 million) to finance the recovery of coffee plantations damaged by the August 13-15 freeze. The CMN report estimates that 1.006 billion trees were affected to various degrees, including 786 million bearing trees and 220 million new trees.

Resolution 56 of the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC), signed December 14 and effective January 1, 1979 modifies Resolution 50, and limits minimum export quality requirements for green beans, by ports of shipment, as follows:

- Santos—Type 6 or better, free from Rio zone flavor.
- Paranqua—Type 7, inclusive, or better, free from Rio zone flavor.
- Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Salvador, and Recife—Type 7, inclusive, or better, regardless of flavor classification.

Resolution 57 opened green or decaffeinated coffee registrations, as of December 15, for January-March 1979 shipment at the following minimum prices:

- Coffee, Type 6 or better—\$1.60 per pound.
- Coffees, below 6 to Type 7 inclusive—\$1.57 per pound.

Resolution 57 also fixed the contribution quota on green coffee, in raw beans, at \$90 for transactions registered at the IBC as of December 15, 1978. Washed and decaffeinated coffees were exempted from payment of the \$10 deposit portion of the contribution quota.

Resolution 58 opened soluble coffee registrations, as of December 15, 1978, for shipment during January-March 1979 at the following minimum prices:

- Spray-dried—\$3.80 per pound.
- Freeze-dried—\$4.50 per pound.

The contribution quota, or export tax, for spray-dried soluble coffee was set at \$1.10 per pound, and for freeze-dried at \$1.00 per pound.

Actions taken under Resolution 50, which allocated coffee exports by ports according to specific types, reportedly, were bitterly opposed by growers and exporters in the State of Sao Paulo. Historically, Santos has been the

principal port for exporting Brazilian coffee, moving on average more than 600,000 bags of coffee a month. The action taken would have shifted much of Brazilian coffee exports from Santos to other ports.

Colombia's 1978/79 coffee crop is now estimated at 10.8 million bags, compared with 10.3 million bags for 1977/78. Both figures represent significant upward revisions from previous production estimates for the 2 years. For 1978/79, the higher estimate results from an increase in the total tree population, with around 100 million additional trees coming into production. Given continued favorable weather and growing conditions and a low incidence of disease, the estimate is believed to be fully achievable. The higher estimate for 1977/78 is based on more complete information, including a larger area harvested and improved yields.

The Coffee Growers Federation (CGF) estimates that the area planted to coffee as of September 1977 was 1,114,185 hectares, while area harvested was 1,082,525 hectares. Of the total area, 917,847 hectares are planted to traditional varieties with an average tree density of 2,000 trees per hectare. The remaining area is planted to higher yielding varieties (caterra and bourbon) with an average density of 5,000 trees per hectare. As of September 1978, the total area in coffee is estimated at 1,140,000 hectares.

Weather conditions in 1977/78 were very favorable for blossoming and fruit set with good rainfall distribution during the growing season. Also, no reports of pest or disease outbreaks were recorded as having any significant effect on crop yields. In addition, cultivation improvements, such as timely pruning and use of fertilizer, continued to prevail.

Total coffee exports during October-September 1977/78 reached a record 7,558,234 bags. In addition, it is estimated that almost 600,000 bags of coffee moved out of the country illegally. Of legal shipments in 1977/78, the United States took 31 percent, followed closely by West Germany with 28 percent. All of Europe accounted for 4.8 million bags, (64 percent of total exports), while Japan took 193,935 bags. In 1976/77 legal exports totaled only 5.3 million bags, while the outlook for 1978/79 is that exports could reach 7.8 million bags. In both years, estimated contraband movements would add to these totals.

On September 30, 1978, the CGF estimated coffee stocks at 5,287,000 bags, 15 percent higher than a year earlier and a record level. According to the stock verification carried out by the International Coffee Organization, Colombia has a storage capacity of 14.2 million bags, including private and public facilities.

The ad valorem tax on coffee exports, as a percentage of the repatriation requirement, was 16 percent during 1978, compared with 17 percent in 1977. The repatriation requirement (the minimum amount of U.S. dollars that coffee exporters must deposit with the Banco de la Republica for each 70-kg bag exported) was \$313.75 during September 1977-April 1978, when it was lowered to \$290. In June, it was reduced to \$275 and in July to \$259, where it remained as of late November.

Production in **Ecuador** in 1978/79 is now estimated at 1.48 million bags, a decrease of 7 percent from previous expectations and about the same level of outturn as in 1977/78. The decrease for the current crop year is a result of a combination of factors, but drought conditions and insect damage are two of the more important reasons.

The estimated total area in coffee is placed at approximately 254,000 hectares. Tree population is estimated at about 192 million.

In calendar 1977, total legal exports of coffee were 889,140 bags valued at \$175 million, compared with 1.55 million bags valued at \$210 million in 1976. Of coffee bean exports, 34 percent of total shipments in 1977 were Robusta, an unusually large percentage when compared with 21 percent in 1976 and 23 percent in January-September 1978. Soluble coffee exports totaled 12,945 bags, GBE, in 1977 and are expected to increase, as two new soluble plants are under construction and expected to go into operation in late 1979. Also, the only soluble plant presently in Ecuador has doubled its annual processing capacity from 50,000 to 100,000 bags.

The main market for Ecuador's green coffee continues to be the United States, which took 58 percent of total January-September 1978 exports of 1.15 million bags, followed by Germany with 16 percent. The United States also took 80 percent of the soluble coffee shipped during the same period.

Ending stocks as of March 31, 1979, are forecast at 260,000 bags, compared with 226,415 bags a year earlier. Most stocks are in the hands of exporters as reported by the ICO survey, which verified stocks as of March 31, 1978, at 209,086 bags. The difference between the ICO figure and the somewhat higher USDA figure for the same date could be either coffee in transit, in nondesignated warehouses, or in the hands of middlemen and farmers.

The long-discussed establishment of a Coffee Bank to channel credit to producers and exporters has now been dropped by the Government, as feasibility reports were generally negative. Instead, a new line of credit will be created for growers by the Central Bank.

**Venezuela's** 1978/79 production is estimated at 870,000 bags, about the same as last reported, and moderately below the estimate for 1977/78. The area in coffee is estimated at 282,438 hectares for 1977/78, including new areas planted in 1975. The 1977/78 crop experienced good weather, improved cultural practices, increased use of fertilizer, and some new areas coming into production. In addition, this was the upyear for the 2-year production cycle. The lower 1978/79 estimate is based partially on early harvest indications, as well as the likelihood that the cyclical pattern will continue into the current year.

During 1977/78, Venezuela exported 203,108 bags of coffee valued at \$41 million, compared with 185,665 bags valued at \$50 million in 1976/77. Coffee continues to be Venezuela's largest earner of foreign exchange in the agricultural sector. The National Coffee Fund is the sole marketing agency for the country and is responsible for

assuring producers adequate credit sources and technical assistance.

## AFRICA

In Africa, total production is estimated at 18.3 million bags, with 15.7 million bags exportable. These quantities are below previous estimates for Africa's 1978/79 crop, mainly because of lower expectations for Angola, the Ivory Coast, and Uganda. Africa's total production for 1977/78 was an estimated 17.3 million bags, with exportable production at 14.8 million bags. Ethiopia's total production series has been revised upward each year by about 1 million bags as a result of corresponding increases in the estimates for domestic consumption. However, exportable production estimates for Ethiopia have not been altered significantly.

Coffee production in **Cameroon** in 1978/79 is estimated at 1.66 million bags, a significant increase over the estimated 1977/78 outturn of 1.5 million bags. As of November 1978, the weather had been favorable for a good crop and the needed production inputs, such as fertilizer and pesticides, have been made available to farmers. Roughly, the area planted to Robusta coffee is estimated at some 250,000 hectares, while some 100,000 hectares are said to be planted to Arabica. Tree density varies greatly throughout the country, ranging from 800 to 1,500 per hectare.

Coffee exports in calendar 1977 totaled 1.18 million bags, including 825,667 bags of Robusta coffee and 357,740 bags of Arabica. The total export value in 1977 was \$230 million. Total exports in 1976 were 1.64 million bags, valued at \$160 million. In January-June 1978, coffee exports totaled 820,883 bags, of which 86 percent was Robusta.

Foreign exchange from coffee exports in 1977 accounted for 34 percent of total export earnings. For this reason, the Government has been providing incentives to producers to maintain output at optimum levels. Fertilizer is highly subsidized while spraying machines, fungicides, etc., are provided free of charge.

Production in **Kenya** in 1978/79 is estimated at 1.34 million bags, or 8 percent higher than the 1977/78 estimate. Output of main crop coffee for 1978/79 should be good, with excellent rainfall through November over most coffee growing areas. Extension service officers also have been spending more time with coffee growers to maintain healthy trees and increase yields. Early warnings by the Coffee Research Foundation were headed by growers in 1977/78, and no major incidents of coffee berry disease or other pests were reported last year.

Total exports during the 1977/78 (October-September) marketing year were 1.34 million bags valued at \$308 million compared with 1.45 million bags valued at \$519 million in 1976/77. Coffee has been Kenya's principal cash crop and export commodity for many years, reaching 40 percent of total export earnings in 1976/77. Through

August of calendar 1978, the largest purchaser of Kenyan coffee was West Germany, followed by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Sweden.

Some new measures are being put into effect to extend controls over smuggling. From November 3, no coffee can move in or out of Western Kenya without written permission of the President's office. Previously, a movement permit from the Coffee Board was sufficient. In addition, an amendment to the penal code is being introduced to increase the maximum penalty for offenses relating to coffee smuggling. Whether these new steps will be effective remains to be seen. A major problem is expected as Uganda's 1978/79 coffee is being harvested. With the U.S. ban on coffee imports from Uganda, increasing pressure will probably be made to smuggle Ugandan coffee through Kenya and other countries.

The current estimate for the Ivory Coast's 1978/79 production—4.2 million bags—is 800,000 bags less than previously reported. The crop got off to an excellent start with good rains during the critical flowering period in February/March. However, most of the remainder of the growing season—especially from June to October—was unusually dry and cool with too much cloud cover. These unfavorable conditions were present mainly in the eastern producing zones. The western regions of Gagnoa, Bonafle, and Daloua experienced better growing conditions. The 1977/78 crop is estimated at 3.3 million bags—a very poor outturn, resulting from prolonged drought conditions.

Area planted to coffee trees seems to be stabilizing in the Ivory Coast, mainly because it has become more economical to start new cocoa plantings. Farmers planting cocoa get a special bonus or subsidy, which the coffee growers do not receive. Minimum prices to farmers for the two commodities are the same, and cocoa yields per hectare are said to be better than those for coffee. The Government's agricultural policy favors cocoa production over coffee with the objective of becoming the world's leading cocoa producer.

In 1977, coffee exports were valued at around \$1 billion, or about 46 percent of the country's total foreign exchange earning. Over 60 percent of 1977 exports of 3.9 million bags went to European Community countries, while 15 percent went to the United States, 9 percent to Spain, and 7 percent to Japan. In January-May 1978, Ivory Coast exports totaled 2.6 million bags, with 257,905 bags going to the United States.

The Government's plan for building 15 new decortivating (dehusking) plants seems to be progressing satisfactorily. Five plants will open for the 1978/79 season at Daloua, Divo, Gagnoa, Issia, and Man. The capacity of these new plants when added to the larger pilot plant at Toumborko will give the Ivory Coast a factory decortivating capacity of around 85,000 tons (1.4 million bags), about one-third of this year's expected harvest. Because the yield from cherries to green coffee by factory processing is around 50 percent compared with hand machine yields of around 44 percent, annual production

can be increased significantly by using the more efficient equipment.

Nigeria's 1978/79 crop is estimated at 57,000 bags, down somewhat from 60,000 bags in the previous season. Rainfall in the producing areas has been protracted and the increased likelihood of disease is expected to affect this year's harvest adversely. The 1977/78 crop was considered reasonably good, larger than the 1976/77 harvest, but less than original estimates. Improved cultural practices and fair weather conditions were offset partly by losses from pests and diseases.

Nigeria regularly imports large quantities of soluble coffee to supplement domestic roasted beans to meet total consumption needs. On a green-bean equivalent basis, Nigeria's consumption is frequently more than total production. However, exports of domestic green beans are significant, reaching nearly 100,000 bags in calendar 1976. In 1977, shipments dropped to 33,000 bags, partly because of the drawdown in stocks in the preceding year. All of calendar 1977 exports went to West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Zaire's 1978/79 production is estimated at 1.5 million bags, up slightly from 1.45 million bags in 1977/78. A joint ICO/National Coffee Office (ONC) stock verification mission that toured the main coffee areas of Zaire in October reported that the 1977/78 crop was good but that the 1978/79 crop would be even better. The main factors appear to be generally favorable weather and the maturing of new smallholder plantings. However, there appears very little improvement in field maintenance and some fear that harvesting could be hampered by a shortage of labor. Overall, the outlook for production of coffee in Zaire is dampened by the continued deterioration in the farm-to-market transportation infrastructure.

In the estate sector (about 40 percent of the total area in coffee), there has been some rehabilitation of abandoned plantations but little or no new plantings. Smallholders, particularly in areas of Kivu and close to the Rwandan border, have steadily expanded their coffee plantings in response to high world prices since 1976. When the official prices to producers fell, actual grower's prices reportedly were maintained at relatively high levels by coffee smugglers. Throughout the year, there have been persistent reports of extensive smuggling of coffee to neighboring countries, especially Rwanda. It has also been reported that considerable quantities of Ugandan coffee are moving into Zaire.

Exportation of coffee from Zaire early in 1977/78 was reduced by difficulties of surface transit through Uganda and Kenya. By March 1978, a program to airlift coffee from Kivu to Mombasa, Kenya, was implemented, which helped to alleviate this situation. Official coffee exports in 1977/78 were 1.08 million bags, about 20 percent less than in 1976/77. Illegal shipments are not included in official export data of Zaire, but these quantities normally are accounted for as official exports of countries receiving the contraband shipments. Exports of coffee in calendar 1977 were valued by the Central Bank at \$192 million, or about 20 percent of total foreign exchange earnings.

The ICO verified stocks of coffee as of September 30, 1978, at 285,000 bags. However, it is estimated that total stocks on September 30 were closer to 600,000 bags, or 11 percent below unofficial estimates a year earlier. Verified coffee stocks in registered warehouses as a proportion of the unofficial total were 83 percent on September 30, 1977, and 42 percent on September 30, 1978. The higher proportion of unverified stocks in 1977/78 reportedly is accounted for by the increase in transit time between farm and market, resulting from internal transportation problems, and the increasing quantities held by farmers for diversion to illegal exportation channels.

## ASIA AND OCEANIA

Total production of coffee in Asia and Oceania in 1978/79 is estimated at 6.7 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 4.7 million. Corresponding estimates for 1977/78 are 6.9 million bags total and 4.9 million bags exportable production. Major producers are India, Indonesia, and the Philippines in Asia, while Papua New Guinea is the only commercial producer of significance in Oceania.

**India's** 1978/79 crop is currently estimated at 2 million bags, down 6 percent from the 1977/78 level. The southwest monsoon was on time this year, which, along with generally good growing conditions, was helpful for leaf flush and berry development. However, excessive rainfall was reported during October-November, which lowered the crop outlook. In 1977/78, receipts of coffee in the official pool totaled 2.03 million bags, including 1.06 million bags of Robusta coffee and 976,000 bags of Arabica. Reportedly, an additional 90,000 bags or so of coffee annually is traded outside the pool, and would represent additional production and consumption.

The expanding demand for coffee, both for domestic consumption and for export, is expected to result in a steady increase in production during the next few years. The returns to growers during April-March 1977/78 was the highest on record and prices are expected to remain remunerative during 1978/79. This should increase grower investment in coffee inputs and improve management. Also, growers have been encouraged to bring new lands under coffee cultivation, both in traditional and nontraditional producing areas. Reportedly, the Coffee Board's long-range plans include an additional 21,400 hectares in coffee in nontraditional areas by March 1984.

Indications for October-September 1977/78 are that exports were around 1.08 million bags, compared with 916,670 bags in 1976/77. Demand for Indian coffees continues to be strong from the United States, the Soviet Union, East European countries, and West Asia.

Special attention is being given to exports of soluble coffee. In 1976/77, about 474 tons (about 23,700 bags, GBE) of soluble coffee were exported, almost all to the Soviet Union. On August 24, 1978, soluble coffee was exempted from export duty, making it more competitive in

international markets, especially in Europe. Reportedly, the Coffee Board hopes to establish additional soluble plants in the near future.

**Indonesia's** 1978/79 production is estimated at 3.18 million bags, only slightly below the previous year's level. Estate production, which accounts for a relatively small proportion of the total crop, has been reduced and delayed by heavy rainfall. The predominant smallholder crop, mainly grown in Sumatra, is expected to increase from 2.9 to 3 million bags, largely offsetting the poorer showing for estate outturn.

Calendar 1978 exports, based on shipments through July, are projected to reach 2.7 million bags and could be as high as 3 million. January-July 1978 exports of green coffee were 1.7 million bags valued at \$247 million, and were up one-fifth in volume from the first 7 months of 1977. Total calendar 1977 exports were 2.67 million bags. Larger shipments to Western European destinations in 1978 more than offset somewhat reduced exports to the United States and Canada, compared with similar trade in January-July 1977.

In September 1978, the Government put together a pilot project for extending a credit package for increasing production inputs to smallholder producers. The target is to increase coffee yields to about 750 kg per hectare, compared with current yields of about 400 kg.

**In Papua New Guinea**, the 1978/79 crop is forecast at 700,000 bags, well above the 1977/78 crop and about the same level as in 1976/77. Government and industry leaders have encouraged growers to expand output as ICA export quotas would be based on past export performance. The Government has increased extension services to growers and hopes this will improve current poor management practices.

A late start in the harvesting season, which usually begins in April and ends in September, plus an extended period of wet weather through mid-May, contributed to the relatively low 1977/78 yields. Part of the drop also was a result of declining interest by smallholders in harvesting coffee as prices started to fall.

Exports of coffee during the 1977/78 crop year (July-June) totaled 703,017 bags, or 126,000 bags fewer than in 1976/77. This was larger than expected, however, and was made possible by drawing down stocks that had accumulated in the highlands, mainly because of wet weather. Australia and the United States remained the major markets, but significant quantities also were shipped to the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Domestic consumption of coffee is fairly small and in 1977/78 was estimated at around 16,000 bags, GBE. Consumption of roasted coffee from domestic beans was approximately 6,000 bags, GBE. The balance is largely soluble coffee consumption—all of which is imported, mostly from Australia and the United States.

There are no official support or minimum prices to growers at present. Returns to producers are based entirely on the price in the marketplace. Should conditions warrant, however, the Coffee Industry Board does have the authority to intervene in the market and set minimum

prices. The Board also supervises the marketing of the crop and licenses dealers. In addition, the Board collects the export levies for the Coffee Industry Fund, which is used to purchase stocks when production exceeds demand. The export tax on green beans of 2.5 percent of the f.o.b. value remains in effect, but may be removed if the export price for coffee were to fall below certain levels.

## Other Developments

Green coffee prices temporarily halted their downward trend following the mid-August 1978 frost in Brazil. As it became clear that the latest freeze was not nearly as severe as in July 1975 and that Brazil likely could export at least 12 million bags in the 1978/79 marketing year, prices again started to soften. A further major contributing factor was the increasing availabilities of 1978/79 Central American crops, which are mainly harvested during October-March.

Many of these producers of Other Mild coffees are heavily dependent on coffee-exchange earnings and find it economically difficult to withhold their coffee from the world market for any length of time. Also, Colombia entered the 1978/79 season with record carry-in stocks, which applied further downward pressure on the market. The market began to weaken noticeably during the first week of November. By December 1, prices had fallen nearly 15 percent from the September 1 level of around \$1.56 per pound (\$3.44 per kg), where it had climbed from \$1.36 (\$3.00 per kg) as of August 11, the price immediately preceding the August 13-15 frost in Brazil.

U.S. imports of green coffee for January-October 1978 totaled 14.8 million bags valued at \$3.1 billion, up 18 percent in volume but down 7 percent in value from corresponding imports in the first 10 months of 1977. Total green coffee imports in calendar 1977 were 14.8 million bags, sharply below imports of 19.8 million and 20.3 million bags in 1976 and 1975, respectively.

Roastings of green coffee for January-September 1978, according to U.S. Bureau of Census data, were 11.8 million bags, up from 10.4 million bags in January-September 1977 but well below roastings of 14.4 million bags in the first three quarters of 1976. U.S. inventories of green coffee held by roasters, dealers, and importers on September 30, 1978, were 2.13 million bags, compared with 2.20 million bags on June 30, and 2.64 million bags a year earlier.

According to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the wholesale price of a 1-pound can of roasted coffee during October 1978 averaged \$2.64, unchanged from the level of the preceding 2 months but down from \$3.67 in October 1977. The wholesale price for a 6-ounce jar of soluble coffee for October averaged \$2.77, up 4 cents a pound from the level

of the preceding 5 months. During October 1977, the average wholesale price for a 6-ounce jar of soluble coffee was \$3.56.

The 32nd Session of the International Coffee Council was held in London—headquarters of the ICO—September 25-29, 1978. The major item considered was the review of the trigger price level at which export quotas, under the terms of the 1976 Coffee Agreement, would be implemented automatically. Under the Agreement, trigger-price levels, as originally established, were subject to review by the Council not later than September 30, 1978, and again by September 30, 1980. At the time of the September meetings, export quotas could not be triggered automatically as long as the price remained above 77 cents a pound. Because of the considerable disparity between importing and exporting members, no agreement was reached on a specific new trigger price. In view of the continuing market uncertainties, however, a special resolution to monitor world coffee prices was approved by the Council.

In essence, the resolution established a base-price reference point, which would be the average ICO composite indicator price of coffee during the last 20 market days of the 1977/78 coffee year (September) and the first 20 market days of 1978/79 (October). If during coffee year 1978/79, the composite indicator price for 20 consecutive market days remains on average 15 percent above or below the base reference price (now established as \$1.5151 per pound), the Executive Board of the ICO will be convened within 14 days to review the market situation and consider appropriate action to be taken.

The Bogota Group of Latin American producers met again in Guatemala City on November 24 and, according to reports, decided to extend the coffee price stabilization fund indefinitely. Reportedly, the fund—based on contributions of the member countries—would be around \$140 million. The eight member countries of the Group are Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela. Member countries would try to operate a system of "export allowances," thereby controlling the flow of coffee to world markets as a means of improving prices for green coffee. Members of the Bogota Group, according to reports, did not see recent steps by some of the countries, including Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Mexico, to sell some coffee (including old-crop coffees) below their minimum registration price (around \$1.60 per lb.), as being contrary to the overall objectives of the Group.

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COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74, ANNUAL 1974/75-1978/79 <sup>1/</sup>  
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILO BAGS) <sup>2/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	1,381	1,390	1,305	1,311	1,550	1,600
CUBA.....	482	450	415	450	428	450
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	730	880	1,040	717	1,010	750
EL SALVADOR.....	2,350	3,300	2,930	2,700	2,050	2,900
GUATEMALA.....	2,028	2,540	2,149	2,534	2,350	2,500
HAITI.....	533	520	650	538	550	530
HONDURAS.....	689	815	843	767	1,100	1,100
JAMAICA.....	23	21	30	18	24	20
MEXICO.....	3,335	3,900	4,200	3,650	3,600	3,800
NICARAGUA.....	619	700	813	867	967	1,075
PANAMA.....	80	75	75	78	96	92
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	48	65	42	44	44	60
US-HAWAII.....	24	12	11	13	14	13
US-PUERTO RICO.....	196	200	150	145	197	200
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,518</b>	<b>14,868</b>	<b>14,253</b>	<b>13,832</b>	<b>13,977</b>	<b>15,090</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
BOLIVIA.....	103	90	100	104	149	180
BRAZIL.....	18,170	27,500	23,000	9,300	17,500	20,000
COLOMBIA.....	8,010	9,000	8,500	9,300	10,346	10,800
ECUADOR <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,006	1,270	1,191	1,389	1,474	1,483
GUYANA.....	12	15	15	17	17	17
PARAGUAY.....	48	42	40	20	30	40
PERU.....	998	900	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,050
VENEZUELA.....	962	765	1,077	602	900	870
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>29,309</b>	<b>39,542</b>	<b>34,923</b>	<b>21,732</b>	<b>31,466</b>	<b>34,440</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
ANGOLA.....	3,512	3,444	1,180	1,100	1,120	900
BENIN.....	15	43	25	39	25	25
BURUNDI.....	339	479	279	359	293	360
CAMEROON.....	1,288	1,816	1,332	1,307	1,500	1,660
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE.....	181	194	150	166	140	150
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	14	11	28	33	20	20
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	115	110	90	90	80	80
ETHIOPIA.....	2,527	2,488	2,645	2,882	3,000	3,000
GABON.....	14	4	4	3	3	8
GHANA.....	75	50	65	67	70	70
GUINEA.....	136	100	90	90	100	90
IVORY COAST.....	4,282	4,500	5,133	4,800	3,285	4,165
KENYA.....	1,053	1,100	1,230	1,483	1,233	1,336
LIBERIA.....	76	68	67	83	83	70
MAOAGASCAR.....	1,019	1,202	1,065	1,048	1,273	1,300
NIGERIA.....	64	40	65	53	60	57
RWANDA.....	221	256	300	339	308	358
SIERRA LEONE.....	102	125	83	167	117	140
TANZANIA.....	815	935	959	805	838	850
TOGO.....	200	115	151	177	120	150
UGANDA.....	3,255	3,331	2,214	2,664	2,200	2,000
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,289	1,150	1,383	1,429	1,450	1,500
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>20,592</b>	<b>21,561</b>	<b>18,538</b>	<b>19,184</b>	<b>17,318</b>	<b>18,289</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
INDIA.....	1,473	1,630	1,478	1,791	2,133	2,000
INDONESIA.....	2,450	2,675	2,865	3,089	3,218	3,180
MALAYSIA.....	64	70	100	100	100	100
PHILIPPINES.....	513	467	483	550	571	600
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	58	75	75	65	75	1/
VIETNAM.....	52	60	60	60	65	70
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	45	45	45	45	50	50
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	499	633	650	700	617	700
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>725</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>67,599</b>	<b>81,691</b>	<b>73,495</b>	<b>61,173</b>	<b>69,615</b>	<b>74,544</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. <sup>2/</sup> 132,276 pounds. <sup>3/</sup> As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1978 in that country is shown as production for the 1978/79 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1977/78 crop. <sup>4/</sup> Beginning 1978/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

January 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74, ANNUAL 1974/75-1978/79 <sup>1/</sup>  
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILO BAGS) <sup>2/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	1,219	1,237	1,152	1,127	1,365	1,411
CUBA.....	43	--	--	--	--	--
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	507	600	755	470	740	470
EL SALVADOR.....	2,189	3,130	2,350	2,515	1,860	2,705
GUATEMALA.....	1,772	2,255	1,859	2,236	2,046	2,190
HAITI.....	329	305	425	296	317	290
HONDURAS.....	567	705	739	663	993	990
JAMAICA.....	8	4	17	6	13	10
MEXICO.....	1,776	2,156	2,660	2,400	2,000	2,100
NICARAGUA.....	531	608	737	789	887	992
PANAMA.....	14	--	25	13	29	24
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	33	55	29	27	24	38
US-HAWAII.....	3	--	--	--	--	--
US-PUERTO RICO.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL.....	8,990	11,055	10,748	10,542	10,274	11,220
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
BOLIVIA.....	65	68	78	74	117	146
BRAZIL.....	9,594	19,500	15,000	2,300	10,000	12,000
COLOMBIA.....	6,580	7,400	7,100	7,900	8,846	9,250
ECUADOR <sup>3/</sup> .....	778	1,113	1,026	1,219	1,294	1,298
GUYANA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
PARAGUAY.....	29	19	19	--	8	18
PERU.....	766	640	650	750	800	800
VENEZUELA.....	307	95	377	135	200	150
TOTAL.....	18,119	28,835	24,250	17,378	21,265	23,662
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
ANGOLA.....	3,420	3,352	1,100	1,028	1,045	830
BENIN.....	13	42	24	38	24	24
BURUNDI.....	334	476	276	356	290	357
CAMEROON.....	1,245	1,766	1,279	1,281	1,473	1,633
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE.....	172	182	139	155	128	138
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	13	10	27	32	19	19
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	109	105	85	80	70	70
ETHIOPIA.....	1,301	1,051	979	1,049	1,111	1,100
GABON.....	13	3	3	2	2	7
GHANA.....	62	36	50	52	55	55
GUINEA.....	130	94	84	84	94	84
IVORY COAST.....	4,218	4,432	5,066	4,768	3,249	4,128
KENYA.....	1,031	1,082	1,213	1,440	1,187	1,286
LIBERIA.....	71	63	62	78	78	65
MADAGASCAR.....	890	1,059	925	915	1,133	1,155
NIGERIA.....	39	12	10	--	--	--
RWANDA.....	216	250	295	334	303	353
SIERRA LEONE.....	97	120	78	162	112	135
TANZANIA.....	796	909	934	785	818	830
TOGO.....	197	114	150	176	119	149
UGANDA.....	3,235	3,302	2,192	2,634	2,170	1,970
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,165	1,017	1,266	1,262	1,275	1,320
TOTAL.....	18,765	19,477	16,237	14,711	14,755	15,708
<b>ASIA:</b>						
INDIA.....	709	970	729	941	1,229	1,062
INDONESIA.....	1,543	1,700	1,965	2,275	2,699	2,670
MALAYSIA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
PHILIPPINES.....	8	84	142	242	250	242
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	51	64	64	55	65	<sup>4/</sup>
VIETNAM.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	36	35	35	35	40	40
TOTAL.....	2,347	2,853	2,935	3,548	4,283	4,014
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	14	14	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	494	628	645	694	610	694
TOTAL.....	509	642	659	708	624	708
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>48,730</b>	<b>62,862</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>43,887</b>	<b>51,201</b>	<b>54,312</b>

-- Denotes negligible.

<sup>1/</sup> Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. <sup>2/</sup> 132,276 pounds. <sup>3/</sup> As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1978 in that country is shown as production for the 1978/79 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1977/78 crop. <sup>4/</sup> Beginning 1978/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

January 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: EXPORTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, CALENDAR YEAR 1977  
(In bags of 60 kilograms) 1/

Country of destination	Brazil	Colombia	Guatemala	Indonesia	Ivory Coast	Mexico
Europe:						
Austria .....	141,160	0	575	0	--	0
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	122,820	93,898	75,366	47,883	7,983	30,808
Bulgaria .....	--	0	0	0	--	0
Czechoslovakia .....	32,166	26,994	0	0	--	0
Denmark .....	394,191	62,602	17,731	225,700	1,683	817
Finland .....	57,030	278,538	103,360	0	--	0
France .....	590,380	128,709	22,096	144,767	1,048,300	59,554
German Democratic Rep. ...	229,120	121,814	6,664	0	22,733	0
Germany, Federal Rep. of ..	656,750	1,408,332	562,002	190,700	155,633	91,647
Greece .....	115,408	4,668	0	6,167	7,400	0
Hungary .....	94,997	1,100	19,082	2,750	22,683	0
Iceland .....	22,350	0	0	0	1,933	0
Italy .....	1,185,533	17,967	15,320	254,766	420,583	292
Netherlands .....	124,847	347,626	246,705	429,833	432,733	7,900
Norway .....	--	56,812	19,081	8,033	--	9,042
Poland .....	91,280	87,672	1,150	0	--	0
Portugal .....	70,589	0	1,150	1,167	3,350	0
Romania .....	--	34,498	0	3,333	--	0
Soviet Union .....	120,832	583	0	0	2,517	0
Spain .....	258,539	181,899	4,286	3,333	351,900	38,132
Sweden .....	373,969	273,202	26,706	9,250	--	--
Switzerland .....	410,786	20,207	1,638	3,083	--	139,034
United Kingdom .....	--	18,559	6,789	62,917	203,450	4,136
Yugoslavia .....	276,116	21,663	3,334	18,333	42,250	15,452
Other .....	1,000	2,805	0	250	--	0
Total .....	5,369,863	3,190,148	1,133,035	1,412,265	2,725,131	396,814
North America:						
Canada .....	10,649	38,498	17,615	1,000	21,850	1,167
United States .....	1,737,597	1,752,921	884,454	840,450	595,567	1,406,349
Other .....	--	9,013	344	0	5,033	4,900
Total .....	1,748,246	1,800,432	902,413	841,450	622,450	1,412,416
South America .....	149,141	94,917	0	0	--	0
Africa .....	580,748	1,308	0	0	249,867	0
Asia and Oceania .....	587,911	235,998	113,647	418,918	288,017	26,241
Not specified .....	60,311	0	0	0	352	0
Grand total .....	8,496,220	5,322,803	2,149,095	2,672,633	3,885,817	1,835,471

-- Denotes unknown.

1/ 132.276 pounds.

Source: Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from official statistics of specified countries.

January 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

COFFEE: EXPORT VALUE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS, 1973-77  
(In percent)

Continent and Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	26.8	28.0	20.6	27.0	42.0
Dominican Republic .....	9.4	5.9	3.7	12.3	23.7
El Salvador .....	43.7	41.5	32.9	52.9	62.2
Guatemala .....	33.4	30.2	26.3	32.0	44.3
Haiti .....	35.5	33.6	22.8	37.4	45.1
Honduras .....	17.7	16.7	19.3	25.6	33.3
Mexico .....	7.6	5.4	6.4	12.0	10.5
Nicaragua .....	15.9	12.1	9.8	22.0	31.4
South America:					
Brazil .....	20.0	10.9	10.8	21.5	21.6
Colombia .....	39.3	44.0	43.9	53.4	66.8
Ecuador .....	10.9	6.0	7.3	18.5	13.4
Peru .....	6.2	2.3	4.1	7.6	11.3
Venezuela .....	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Africa:					
Cameroon .....	25.6	24.8	19.4	36.3	34.0
Ethiopia .....	38.2	27.8	34.0	56.7	68.8
Ivory Coast .....	25.2	26.7	29.6	33.8	46.1
Kenya .....	29.2	23.6	20.9	34.7	47.2
Madagascar .....	29.7	26.7	22.3	25.2	--
Tanzania .....	22.1	14.8	19.0	33.6	41.0
Uganda .....	67.6	73.3	77.8	85.8	--
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.2
Indonesia .....	4.1	1.3	1.4	2.8	5.5

-- Denotes unknown.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information. Subject to revision.

January 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: ICO COMPOSITE PRICE, BASIS 1968 AGREEMENT 1/, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGES,  
1965-1978

(IN CENTS PER POUND)

Year	: Jan.	: Feb.	: March	: April	: May	: June	: July	: August	: Sept.	: October	: Nov.	: Dec.	: Average
1965 2/	3/	3/	38.20	38.41	37.05	39.27	40.67	42.20	41.65	42.15	41.73	42.32	40.37
1966 2/	42.15	40.91	40.14	40.30	40.46	39.83	39.49	39.14	38.31	38.45	38.24	37.91	39.61
1967 2/	37.22	37.13	36.68	37.43	38.30	38.57	37.58	36.69	36.53	36.43	37.20	36.82	37.22
1968 2/	37.26	37.36	37.68	37.81	37.61	37.70	37.56	37.38	37.30	37.38	36.93	36.37	37.36
1969	36.33	36.54	36.05	35.17	34.96	35.35	35.42	37.01	40.28	45.33	45.83	46.22	38.71
1970	49.15	48.73	49.27	50.40	51.14	50.89	51.70	51.99	52.03	51.87	50.23	48.88	50.52
1971	49.02	46.96	45.08	44.28	44.31	43.76	43.50	43.67	43.31	43.13	43.68	45.23	44.66
1972	44.80	44.92	46.01	46.42	47.33	47.76	54.11	55.83	53.99	53.95	54.55	55.17	50.40
1973	57.04	60.75	61.77	59.78	61.63	62.78	62.85	62.33	63.07	64.05	64.82	65.09	62.16
1974	66.22	70.78	72.04	72.89	73.74	71.49	68.45	64.55	61.97	63.04	64.57	65.63	67.95
1975	64.96	63.80	60.71	59.53	60.29	63.00	60.43	4/88.49	85.80	84.59	82.73	86.84	71.76
1976	94.97	101.94	100.50	123.15	138.93	149.24	142.34	150.87	154.19	164.53	181.28	207.85	142.48
1977	227.89	251.20	324.59	333.49	295.95	269.81	246.15	240.17	236.02	221.70	228.51	201.15	256.38
1978	200.11	191.31	167.67	166.78	158.40	169.82	143.14	143.77	156.23	156.13	151.87	--	--

13

GREEN COFFEE: ICO COMPOSITE PRICE, BASIS 1976 AGREEMENT 5/, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGES,  
1976-1978

(IN CENTS PER POUND)

1976 6/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162.62	179.63	205.54	182.60
1977	217.61	245.93	304.85	314.96	277.41	243.05	209.00	201.36	195.78	172.48	182.13	185.70	231.69
1978	191.65	186.08	166.37	161.68	152.86	159.82	130.17	133.34	151.12	151.89	145.21	--	--

1/ International Coffee Organization (ICO) composite price of Colombian Mild Arabica, Other Mild Arabica, Unwashed Arabica (Brazilian), and Robusta type coffees.

2/ Unofficial.

3/ Series began March 22, 1965.

4/ Average through July 1-18 only.

5/ ICO composite price of Other Mild Arabica and Robusta type coffees.

6/ Series began October 1, 1976.

Source: International Coffee Organization.

January 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA





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